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From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

THE FETTERED INDIAN.

BY ROBERT M. BIRD.

The sky, the hill, the pathless wood,
The river, and the brake,—
The rapture of the solitude
Beside the breezy lake!
Oh! for a freeman's leap once more
Along the glassy plains!
They fret a warrior's spirit sore,
The white man's bolts and chains!

Oh! prairies broad, and wide, and fair,
Where the eagle laughs and screams,
And the wild horse snuffs the morning air,
Blithe as the morning beams!
And woods, where, from his rattling den,
The bear starts up to view,
And the mighty moose from out the fen,
With all his antler'd crew!

Shall I not see you once again?
Ah, yes, in dreams, I see:
In dreams and visions of the brain,
I wander wild and free:
My chains are broke, and walls of stone
No more are piled around;
And through the wild I leap alone,
With the hunter's spring and bound!

Yes! where the wild-deer trips along,
Or where the bisons roam,
Or where the mocker pours her song
Beside my barken home;
Or following where the panther leads,
Or where the foeman flies,
Unheeding if my bosom bleeds,
If not my spirit dies!

The whoop, the yell, the battle roar,
The glittering of the knife,—
The warrior in his joy once more,
The joy of strength and strife!
And lo, my rifle finds its aim,
My hatchet for the blow!
The woodland shall know my fame,
And I shall strike my foe!

Ah, bitter dream!—Mine eye is still
Upon the wall of stone;
And the hard fetters grind and kill,
They wear me to the bone:
And visions of the hill and lake,
Of Freedom's woods and plains,
But faster bid the heart to break
Of a warrior bound in chains!

LOUISA SIMONS:

OR

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPLICATION.

BY MRS. C. GILMAN.

Louisa Simons was a bright, intelligent girl of fourteen; amiable and ambitious: the joy of her parents, and the pride of her teachers; and far advanced in all her studies except arithmatic.

'Oh, mother!' she exclaimed frequently, 'this is the day for the black-board; a *black* day to me! I hate arithmatic! I wish the multiplication table had never been invented! There is not such an expressive verse in the world as the old one:

Multiplication is vexation;
Division is not bad;
The Rule of Three doth puzzle me!
And Practice drives me mad.'

Mrs. Simons sometimes reproved her for her vehemence: sometimes soothed, and sometimes encouraged her; but finding her more and more excited, she addressed her one day, gravely and anxiously:

'My daughter, you make me unhappy by these expressions. I am aware that many minds are so constituted as to learn numbers slowly; but that close attention and perseverence can conquer even natural defects, has been often proved. If you pass over a rule carelessly, and *say* you comprehend it from want of energy to grasp it, you will never learn, and your *black* days, when you become a woman, and have responsibilities, will increase. I speak feelingly on this subject, for I had the same natural aversion to arithmetic as yourself. Unfortunately for me, a schoolmate, quick at figures, shared my desk; we had no black-board then, and she was kind, or unkind enough to work out my sums for me. The consequnce is, that I have suffered repeatedly in my purse and in my feelings from my ignorance. Even now I am obliged to apply to your father in the most trifling calculations, and you must have sometimes noticed my mortification under such circumstances.'

'I look to you for assistance,' continued she affectionately, to Louisa. 'You have every advantage; your mind is active, and in other respects disciplined, and I am sure your good heart will prompt you in aiding me.'

Louisa's eyes looked a good resolution; she kissed her mother, and commenced her lessons with the right feelings. Instead of being angry with her teacher and herself, because every thing was not plain, she tried to clar her brow, and attend to the subject calmly.

Success crowned her efforts, while, added to the pleasure of acquisition, she began to experience the higher joy of self conquest, and her mother's approbation. She gave herself up for two years to diligent study, and conquered at length the higher branches of arithmetic.

Louisa, the eldest of three children, had been born to the luxuries of wealth, and scarcely an ungratified want had shaded her sunny brow. Mr. Simons was a merchant of respectable connexions, but, in the height of his prosperity, one of those failures took place which occur in commerce, and his affairs became suddenly involved in the shock which is often felt so far in the mercantile chain. A nervous temperament and delicate system were soon sadly wrought upon by the misfortune, and his mind, perplexed and harrassed, seemed to loose its clearness in calculation, and its happy view of life. Louisa was at this period seventeen years of age; her understanding clear and vigorous, her passions disciplined, and her faculties resting, like a young fawn, for a sudden bound.

It was a cold autumn evening; the children were beguiling themselves with gambols about the parlour; Mr. Simons sat leaning his head upon his hand, gazing on an accumulated pile of ledgers and papers; Mrs. Simons was busily sewing, and Louisa, with her finger between the leaves of a closed book, sat anxiously regarding her father.

'Those children distract me,' said Mr, Simons peevishly.

'Hush, Robert! Come here, Margaret!' said Mrs. Simons, gently; and taking one on her lap, and another by her side, whispered a little story, and put them to bed.

When Mrs. Simons left the room, Louisa laid aside her book, and stood by her father.

'Don't disturb me, child,' said he, roughly.—Then recollecting himself, he waved his hand gently for her to retire, and continued, 'Do not feel hurt, dear, with my abruptness. I am perplexed with these complicated accounts.'

'Father,' said Louisa, hesitatingly, and blushing, 'I think I could assist you, if you would permit me.'

'You, my love!' exclaimed he, laughing;—'these papers would puzzle a deeper head than yours.'

'I do not wish to boast, dear father,' said Louisa, modestly; 'but when Mr. Randch gave me my last lesson, he said—'

'What did he say?' asked Mr. Simons, encouragingly.

'He said,' answered Louisa, blushing more deeply, 'that I was a better accountant than most merchants. And I do believe, father,' continued she, earnestly, 'that if you would allow me, I could assist you.'

Mr. Simons smiled sadly; but to encourage her desire of usefulness, opened his accounts. Insensibly he found his daughter following him in the labyrinth of numbers.

Louisa, with a fixed look, and clear eye, her cheek kindled with interest, and her pencil in her hand, listened to him. Mrs. Simons entered on tiptoe, and seated herself softly at her sewing. The accounts became more and more complicated. Mr. Simons, with his practised habits, and Louisa, with her quick intellect and ready will, followed them up with fidelity. The unexpected sympathy of his daughter gave him new life. Time flew unheeded, and the clock struck twelve.

'Wife,' said he, suddenly, 'matters are not as desperate as I feared; if this girl gives me a few more hours like these, I shall be in a new world.'

'My beloved child!' said Mrs. Simons, pressing Louisa's fresh cheek to hers.

Louisa retired, recommended herself to God, and slept profoundly. The next morning, after again seeking His blessing, she repaired to her father; and again, day after day, with untiring patience, went through the details of his books, copied the accounts in a fair hand, nor left him until his brow was smoothed, and the phantom of bankruptcy had disappeared.

'A day passed by, and Louisa looked contemplative and absorbed; at length she said,

'Father, you complain that you cannot afford another clerk at present. You have tried me, and find me worth something: I will keep your books until your affairs are regulated, and you may give me a little salary to furnish shells for my cabinet.'

Mr. Simons accepted her offer with a caress and a smile. Louisa's cabinet increased in value; and the beautiful female handwriting in her father's books was a subject of interest and curiosity to his mercantile friends.

And from whence, as year after year wealth poured in its thousand luxuries, and Louisa Simons stood dispensing pleasures to the gay, and comforts to the poor; did she trace her happiness; To early self-conquest.

A GOOD HORSE.—A man once went to purchase a horse of a quaker. "Will he draw well?" asked the buyer. "Thee will be pleased to see him draw"—answered Nehemiah.—The bargain was closed, and the farmer tried his horse but he would not stir! He returned—"That horse will not draw an inch." "I did not tell thee he would draw, friend," said the quaker, "I only remarked that thee, would be pleased to see him draw; and so should I, but he never would gratify me in that respect.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies. 'He began like a poor good for nothing mechanic,' they would say, without a cent in the world—without a shirt to his back, half shoe to his feet and with nothing but his hands to work with.—And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been! He went among those who started in life with him, but who were now the frequenters of grog-shops—idle and dissolute—by the name of Lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck. 'He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skinflint. Could he know some art of magic that would unbosom the treasures of the earth, and spread its gold before him?' He paid no attention to the words of fortune tellers, and gold-finders; he merely stood at home, and yet his course had been attended year after year and week after week with a wonderful share of good fortune—good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant—What can it be? What on earth can it be? If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people are always willing to pay him a couple of cents more a pound than any other person! And the dog! he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! He was never so unlucky as to feel the gripe of a sheriff or hear the creak of the jail door.

Tom married. 'Why! this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it!—What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is! He must have got the girl by magic—yes, nothing less than magic!' And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbors. His land was rich, while that of his very next door neighbor would produce hardly any thing but weeds! What does Tom put upon his land? How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the Bank without security. If any question between neighbors was to be settled, why, Tom—lucky Tom was always sure to be called in as umpire, 'And now I think of it,' says one, 'I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbor,—which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret and therefore, that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks—because to be sure if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way too. They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly; but that is for mere appearance's sake. He pores over books when he can find them—he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is laying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work room late, and is the first up in the house, which further more shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He han't time even to take a glass with his old cronies at the grog shop. He must have a secret worth knowing. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds no body's business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured, contented and happy—he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place.

Strange! Strange! said these wiseacres, that Tom Spooner—that poor mechanic—who began with nothing, of whom all prophesied that he would come out of the little end of the horn—and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early—late to bed—ever at work with hands or head!—He must have a secret worth knowing! Ah! Lucky Dog!—Lucky Tom! What can his secret be? Reader! what can his secret be?

THE AXE-STEELER. A story never loses much by travelling. 'Good morning, neighbor Grosh; what do you gather this morning?'—'O, not much, friend Garlic, excepting that affair of Deacon Nonesuch's.' 'What affair, pray what has happened? has he broke his leg, or arm, or neck, or what?' 'O no, nothing of that kind, but it's something pretty solemncholy, I reckon.' 'For Heaven's sake, Mr. Grosh, tell me what it is.' 'Why, if you must know, (tho' I don't wish you to mention it from me, that is, till you have heard of it elsewhere,) the deacon has been *steeling axes.*' 'Good gracious!' said 'Squire Garlic, 'you don't say so! is it possible that good man has been guilty of such an act?' 'Even so,' said Grosh. Although the injunction of secrecy was put upon 'Squire Garlic, he could'nt think of keeping it from his better half. He accordingly communicated the sad intelligence to his wife, on her promise of not imparting it to any body. Just two days from the time that Mrs. Garlic heard of the 'affair,' there was an unusual bustle, and 'putting things to rights,' preparatory to a grand levee to be given by the Garlic family. All the Adalin s, Susannahs, Pollies, Angelinas, &c. were invited, and such as were not previously engaged, attended. The usual and never exhausted topic of the weather, was amply discussed by the ladies and gentlemen in conjunction—the unpleasant topic of hard times and scarcity of money was talked over by the Gents—new bonnets and new fashions came in for a full share of the tongueology of the ladies—and, lastly, it was whispered to one of the company that Deacon Nonesuch had been guilty of a crime never to be got over. Soon it passed from one to another, till at length the whole room was filled with gloom at the sad intelligence, and the hitherto sprightly party broke up with sundry long faces and mournful looks.—The news spread far and wide. Every body in the parish had a finger in it. Finally, it reached the ears of the Parson; he conferred with the other deacons of the church, and finally appointed a day, and concluded to give Deacon Nonesuch a church-mauling.

The day arrived; the Deacon was summoned to appear. Great was the tribulation and anguish manifested by the good man on the occasion. At length the Rev. Pastor arose and said, 'Mr. Nonesuch, (for I cannot call you brother as I have wont,) Mr. Nonesuch, it is currently reported in this village, upon good authority, that you have *stole some axes.* As members of this christian church; we have met to see what degree of truth is attached to these reports, which have been so copiously circulated through the village for the last week, detrimental alike to yourself, and to the church of which you are a member.' The deacon rose under great emotion and said, 'I hardly know, my dear friends, how such a base report has got currency; all I can say is that I throw the lie in the teeth of the slanderer, and defy him to the proof.' 'Well sir,' said the parson, 'we have traced the story through every lane and avenue in the village, and have lodged it upon the shoulders of Mr. Grosh; let him speak.—Mr. Grosh, did you report that deacon Nonesuch stole some axes?' 'On my life I did not!' 'Call Mr. Garlic then. Mr. Garlic, what did Mr. Grosh tell you about deacon Nonesuch?'—'Why he said he'd been steeling axes.' 'Ah I understand now,' said Grosh, 'I recollect of calling into the deacon's blacksmith's shop last week, and he was making an axe. He was welding on the steel, and I inquired what he was doing, and he replied that he was *steeling an axe*; and that, I suppose, was the foundation of the report.' The mystery being solved to the satisfaction of the deacon, and the mortification of the priest and the elders, the convention separated, after an exhortation by the chairman to the several members to be more careful in future how they dealt in *double entendres.*—[*Norfolk Adv.*]

CONNUBIAL AFFECTION.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives the following interesting incident, which took place during the trial of Richard White, for setting fire to the Treasury buildings at Washington.—

"In the course of the trial, the most clever and celebrated thief-takers have been examined, and scenes of ingenious villany have been disclosed, which have inspired us with wonder, approaching to admiration. There was a beautiful woman examined—a Mrs. Baldwin—to prove that she had overheard White telling her husband that he had succeeded in setting fire to the Treasuay. "Where is your husband!" asked the counsel for the prisoner. She paused for a moment, a hand beautifully formed, of ivory whiteness, was passed over her dark and drooping eyes, and then in a low voice, answered' "He is in the Stat's Prison in New Jersey." "And were you not in the State's Prison!"—"Yes, when I went to see my husband."—"But were you never confined there after conviction of an infamous offence!" "No."—"Were you never charged with an infamous offence!" The Court suggested to Mrs. Baldwin, that she was not compelled to answer that question. She paused, as if to summon all her energy, and then lifting her head, exhibited a countenance lighted up with more than ordinary intelligence and energy, she answered, "I will tell.—Yes, sir, I was charged with taking my poor husband instruments to enable him to escape from prison, and, (raising her arm and her voice at the same time,) I did it. If you call that an infamous offence, I do not."—There was a sudden and universal burst of approbation from every part of the Court room, to recompense this display of connubial devotion and fidelity, and it could not be repressed until it had found full vent."

SPIDERS.—Of all living creatures, spiders are the most pugnacious. Under no circumstances whatever can they meet each other without fighting. Whoever wishes to see their battles may easily manage it. Let him on a fine August morning, when the hedges and bushes are swarming with their webs, hit one, web and all, with a twig, and let him down softly by his thread on the centre of another web, where sits a fellow his likely match in point of size, and to it they go immediately. If a fly or any other proper bait be dropped into a web, and four or five spiders be brought to the plunder, the battle rages like waterloo. The lean red spider with long legs beats the rest all hollow. In their rage their bodies shiver like the feathers of a turkey cock. It is not generally known that spiders have eight eyes in their heads.

Loss of the Mexico—further particulars.—It was not at first known where the ship had struck—some supposed it was on the Jersey shore, and others on Long Island. When it was light enough to see the make of the land, it was found that she was on Hempstead Beach, and not more than forty rods from the shore.—The wreck now beat very hard against the bottom, and her rudder was soon knocked off.—Captain Winslow ordered the masts to be cut away, which was done with the assistance of some of the passengers. She now appeared to be a little more easy; but the weather was so boisterous that the sea made a complete breach over her, and, in the language of our informant, 'every small rope had become the size of a hawser, by accumulation of ice, and the severity of the frost.'

The long boat was now launched, but in the confusion of the moment, she drifted from them and was soon out of sight. The only remaining boat was now let down, and several men and one female dropped into her. The waves at this time were so high, that no ordinary boat could live, and this almost immediately capsized.

Nothing was now left them on which to hope for escape. At 7 o'clock in the morning the ship bilged and was soon filled with water.—The agony of the passengers at this period is indescribable—they were in despair.

A number of persons were on the beach, and a small boat was obtained, but the surf ran so high, that no hope could be entertained of its reaching the wreck. In this dreadful situation, the poor sufferers remained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the boat put off from the beach, and fortunately reached the wreck.—Capt. Winslow and seven others got into her, and reached the shore, after a long and severe struggle with the waves. The risk was so great, that no one could be induced to return.

And now, the horrors of the scene were indiscribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance and asking if hope was still left to them When they perceived that no farther help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, imbedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children.

It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done, that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons.

For thirty-five years has he been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before has he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city, and D. Draper of Boston. She is insured by the Commonwealth Office of Boston for $8000. The freight was insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo.—N. Y. Cour.

A WARRIOR'S OPINION OF WAR. The following is singular language to be used by a brother of Napoleon. It is from an answer of Louis Bonaparte to Sir Walter Scott: "I have been enthusiastic and joyful as any one after battle; but I must also confess, that the sight of a battle has not only struck me with horror, but turned me sick; and now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than at fifteen years of age, how beings, who call themselves reasonable, and have so much foresight, can employ this short existence not in loving and aiding, but in putting an end to each others existence, as if Time did not himself do this with sufficient rapidity! What I thought at fifteen years of age I still think—'wars with the pain of death, which society draws upon itself, are but original barbarisms, an inheritance of savage state' disguised and ornamented by an ingenious institution and false eloquence."

'Not long since, a neighboring merchant sent a statement of accounts to an insolvent firm, requesting them in some way to acknowledge the debt, and at the same time wishing to know if there was any probability of its ever being liquidated.—He received in return the following laconic reply. 'It is *dubious.*' [Due by us.]

A small sorrow distracts—a great one makes us collected; as a bell looses its tone when slightly cracked, and recovers it if the fissure is enlarged.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 24, 1837.

LEGISLATURE. The most important subject that has yet been agitated in this body is the proposition to remove the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland. A bill has passed the House to refer the subject to the people at the next September elections. This we think the most judicious disposition of the question that could be made. As those opposed to the removal deny that there is much interest felt in the question among the people at large, or at least that there is a dissatisfaction generally prevailing, it is well to refer the question to those whose right it is to settle so important a question. Presuming that this is the course to be taken we defer further remarks until the proper time arrives for a disposition of the Qustion at the polls. The Legislature are doubtless instructed in the feelings and wishes of their constituents, and we believe that the proposal to refer the question to the people will meet with their approbation.

We notice no other matters of interest that have received the final action of the Legislature, though some important questions are before them.

As it is to be presumed that the people feel an interest in knowing the condition of the State Treasury, we publish the annual Report of the Treasurer with the exception of some concluding remarks for which we have not room.

CONGRESS. Some excitement has been produced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Adams of Mass. presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery. This subject which consumed so much of the time of the last session of Congress, has been again brought forward.—How it will now be disposed of we know not. It will doubtless produce the object intended by the movers of it—to excite and exasperate the feelings of the South. The people must speak out and put this question forever at rest or expect that the public business and the important interests of the people will be delayed session after session by the agitation of this subject.

A Bill has been introduced in the House for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government Its fate is perhaps doubtful, as it will have to contend with the conflicting interests of various classes of the community. The people want a reduction, and if a due regard is had to their interests, they will have it.

In the Senate, the admission of Michigan, the specie order, the expunging resolution and the sales of public lands have occupied the time of this body and given rise to much debate. Nothing of importance has yet been done except the vote for the admission of Michigan, which passed by a large majority.

Hon. J. Swift of the Senate, will please to exept our thanks for various public documents received from him.

Geo W. Millett has been appointed Post Master at Paris, vice Joseph G. Cole resigned.

Thomas Clark, Esq. of Paris, has been appointed Clerk of the Courts for this County, pro. tem., vice Rufus K. Goodenow, Esq. resigned.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF STATE.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1836.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IN obedience to the requirements of law, relative to the annual exhibition of the state of the Finances, the Treasurer respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The money in the Treasury on first day of January, 1836, was	$6,341 87	
During the year there has been received *into* the Treasury from various sources,	225,577 73	
Making a total of	231,919 60	
Within the year there has been paid *from* the Treasury	206,922 79	
Leaving a balance now on hand of	24,996 81	
The amount received into the Treasury from all sources, since the admission of the State into the Union, has been	$2,494,520 73	
There has been paid out, for all purposes, since that period,	2,469,523 92	
Leaving a balance on hand, as above named, of	$24,996 81	

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In making provision last winter to meet the expenditures of 1836, the Committee on Finance calculated upon $120,000 from the Land Department. Owing to the limited extent of the demand for land, and to the pressure in the money market, there has been a disappointment in that calculation. Instead of the estimated sum, the receipts from the Land Office have amounted to but $44,591 66.

This deficiency has created a necessity of borrowing for Treasury uses $15,000 more than was contemplated by the Legislature.

The debt now due from the State amounts to	$135,000	
Viz: A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 13th May, 1838,	$10,000	
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 22d May, 1838,	15,000	
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 16th June, 1839,	20,000	
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 1st Jan., 1840,	10,000	
Loans from Banks made in 1836, at 5 per cent. redeemable in five annual instalments,	65,000	
Loans negotiated at the Maine Bank, at 6 per cent. payable by 11th March, 1837,	10,000	
Loan negotiated at the Granite Bank, at 6 per cent. payable on demand after the 13th Jan. 1837,	5,000	
	$135,000	

OF THE PRESENT LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY.

The liabilities are as follows:

Funded debt above described,	135,000 00	
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	61,209 78	
Annual School Fund No. 1,	117 78	
" " " 2,	105 59	
" " " 3,	421 52	
" " " 4,	35,830 88	
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery,	314 51	
On Roll of Accounts, No. 15,	13 87	
" " " 16,	44 79	
" " " 17,	156 75	
For County Taxes,	634 84	
For Cash received from a Public Administrator,	168 58	
	$234,018 89	

The resources are as follows:

Cash on hand	$24,996 81	
Notes on hand (if the State shall elect to waive the forfeiture of the lands for which said notes were given,)	12,569 72	
Uncollected State Taxes	496 78	
" County Taxes,	634 84	
Total of Treasury resources,	38,698 15	
Balance against the Treasury of	195,320 74	

Other Resources of the State, which may be expected to contribute from time to time to the funds of the Treasury.

210 Bank shares,	$21,000 00
Securities in hands of Land Agent, nominal amount,	340,682 84
Due from Joel Miller, late Warden,	4,918 94

Demands in hands of J. O'Brien, Warden, which were transferred from former Warden, nominally amounting to 12,239 07, but considered of little value.

A claim, jointly with Massachusetts, against the United States for moneys and interest on moneys expended in defending the Commonwealth during the last war, amount unknown.

Lands lying south of the dividing line which separates the waters of the St. John's river from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; being the line to which the British Government are understood to make some pretence of claim.

Of these some townships have been surveyed, and are owned wholly by the State of Maine.—Other parts are owned jointly with Massachusetts. The portion belonging to this State is estimated at three millions of acres. Value unknown.

To this quantity there is to be added one undivided half of the tract, lying within the State of Maine, and north of the dividing line aforesaid. This is the land which has sometimes been called "the disputed territory." It is irregular in form; the only straight line in the description of it, is its eastern boundary, which is 100 miles in length.

This tract is supposed to contain land sufficient in quantity for the formation of 250 or 300 townships. Much of it is of excellent quality; but its principal value consists in its noble and extensive forests of pine and other useful timber. Its embarrassed condition precludes the State from deriving *immediate* revenues from the sale of it. But it will doubtless yield rich supplies to the Treasury for many generations to come.

The possession and security of a property, so immense, deserves the prompt and energetic action of the Legislature.

To these resources may be added the amount which shall be assigned to this State, as its proportion of the Surplus Revenue of the General Government to be deposited with the respective States, agreeable to the Act of Congress of 23d June, 1836.

Of the Annual School Fund.

The Banks in operation in this State are 55 in number, with an authorized capital of $5,460,000. Fifty-one of these Banks, having commenced business prior to the first day of October last, have paid taxes at the rate required by law, amounting to $35,830 88.

This sum is to be distributed in February next for the use of primary schools, among the cities, towns and plantations of the State.—Compared with the aggregate of capital, it might seem that the amount received for taxes is less than the Banks ought to have paid. But it is to be considered that 4 of the charters granted last winter, were not accepted by the Corporators; and most of the others did not go into operation until a short time before the day fixed for the last semi-annual payment of Bank taxes. And it will be recollected that the *Canal Bank* with a capital of $400,000, pays *no tax*.

If this *favored* corporation should be assessed at the same rate with other Banks, its payments into the Treasury would be $4000 annually.

Of Weights and Measures.

The duty of comparing weights and measures with the public standards is devolved upon the Treasurer, or some person of his appointment.

With these, the county standards are to be compared every ten years. The town standards are to be compared with those of the State or County every ten years. And, before gold can be paid by weight from any of the Banks, the law requires their weights to be compared with the State standards.

These standards are kept at the Treasury Office, and notice was extensively published, that an individual, well qualified for the business, had been appointed, and was in readiness to compare, correct, and seal such weights and measures as might be presented. Very little attention has been paid to this subject, either by county or town Treasurers, or by the officers of Banks.

In regard to the weights and measures in use at the stores, and among the citizens of the State generally, there is reason to believe that a great want of uniformity exists.

The Constitution of the United States conferred on Congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures.

It is now satisfactory to learn that, under their direction, the Treasury department of the U. S. has at length accomplished that difficult work.

A set of standards has been completed, to the formation of which, the light of science and the best resources of mechanical skill have been applied, giving assurance of the highest attainable perfection.

An act of Congress was passed on the 14th of June last, directing a distribution of one set of these standards to each of the States. From the correspondence I have had with the Secretary of the Treasury, it is expected they will be received next summer.

A revision of the laws of the State, relative to this subject, is respectfully suggested.

There are in this office several notes of hand, given by different persons, and which became due in September and October last; amounting, besides interest, to $12,569 72. They were given for the purchase money of certain lands, conveyed by the State. These conveyances contained within themselves an express condition, that, unless each note should be paid on the day of its maturity, the conveyances should be void. By the failure to pay on the very day agreed upon, the lands by operation of law, reverted and again become the property of the State.

An individual in such circumstances would be obliged to make an entry upon the land, in order to revest the title in himself. But it is believed no such necessity rests upon the State. Not being liable to the imputation of laches, and being presumptively at all times present in every part of its limits, the State, upon the first neglect of the purchaser, is remitted into the full seizin and title of the estate, without the process of a re-entry.

In this respect, these conditional conveyances, made by the State, partake much of the nature of bonds of deeds. The neglect of the purchaser to pay at the stipulated time is legally deemed to be evidential of his determination to withdraw from the contract. The obligation of the other party is then at an end. He may treat the contract as a nullity. It is void, unless he chooses to renew it.

In the cases now under consideration, the acceptance of the money by the State, or its receiving officer, would operate a renewal of the contract. It would in effect be a new sale at the old price.

Such a course I have not felt at liberty to pursue. It could never have been intended, that the Treasurer should waive forfeitures of such magnitude. I have accordingly felt constrained to refuse the payment for one of these notes, though offered shortly after the pay-day.—Whether fairness and equity do not require the State to receive and endorse the money, is a question which I am not permitted to decide.—That thing is wholly with the Legislature. In arriving at a decision, they can consider whether the land was sold at very low prices; though how many processes of speculation it has passed; whether the claimants have not already received in timber, taken from the land, ample repayment for their trouble and advancements; and what the effect of a remission may be upon the just expectation, which the State would otherwise feel of punctuality in similar cases; as also its operation, as a precedent, upon the multitude of other tracts, which have reverted to the State, by force of the conditional clause contained in most of its conveyances made since the summer of 1832.

Doubtless the action of the Legislature will provide a just and equitable protection to all concerned.

Should it be their pleasure, that the money be received and endorsed, I have to request instruction to that affect, either in form of a Resolve, or otherwise.

By an Act of 23d February 1828, twenty townships of the public land were authorized to be sold, to constitute a permanent fund in aid of primary schools, the same to be put upon interest in such a manner as a future Legislature should determine.

Some of these townships have been surveyed preparatory to a sale.

Should any of them be sold the ensuing year it seems necessary that some Legislative enactments should be had, prescribing the mode of investing the money.

There is now due to the Penobscot tribe of Indians the sum of $61,209 78.

This is a charge upon the Treasury and draws an interest of six per cent.

An amount not exceeding the interest accrued, may at any time be expended, under the approval of the Governor and Council, for the benefit of the tribe.

It is believed advisable that this fund should be separated from the other moneys of the Treasury, and invested in productive stocks. It would operate a saving to the interest of the State, and seem more consonant to the approved modes of managing such business.

A Resolve of March 1836, authorized the sale of a township of land belonging to the Passamaquoddy Indians, the avails to be paid into the Treasury, subject to the disposition of the Legislature, for the use of the tribe.

If any considerable progress has been made towards accomplishing a sale, the action of the Legislature would seem to be necessary, in order to make the fund productive

By an Act of 17th February, 1836, it is made the duty of the Treasurer, in his annual report, to communicate the outstanding credits given, on the books of the State, to County Treasurers in discharge of County taxes.—They are as follows, viz:

To the Treasurer of Penobscot Co. $582 20

To the Treasurer of Somerset Co. $52 64

Appropriations are therefore solicited for those amounts.

For seven years, ending 1828, the sums received by the State for licenses to peddlers of tin ware amounted on the average to $830 annually. For the years 1834 and 1835 the average was $270. And this year they have amounted only to $80. As it is not known that any diminution has taken place in the number or operations of the tin ware peddlers, it may be worthy of inquiry why their contributions to the Treasury have been so much reduced.

Legislature of Maine.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Alfred, the Bill to remove the seat of government from Augusta to Portland was taken up; and Mr. Holmes moved an amendment to the amendment then pending, by which that part of the original amendment which provides that the votes of the people shall be counted by the Governor and that he shall be authorized to convene the Legislature at Portland if a majority of the people so decide, was to be stricken out and a provision inserted, that the votes should be laid before the next Legislature during the first week of their session, for their consideration.

Mr. Fox of Portland called for a division of the question, which was carried, and the first question was upon the striking out, and upon this question the yeas and nays were ordered and taken as follows:—

YEAS. *York*—Mr. Holmes.

Lincoln—Messrs. Eaton, Fletcher, Hodgkis, Keen, Levensaler, O'Brien, Palmer, Rollins, Smalley, Sproul, Stinson, Thayer, Thompson, Weeks

Hancock—Messrs. Higgins, Richards, Thomas.

Washington—Messrs. Comstock, Eaton, S. C. Foster, Gilman, Judkins, Vance.

Kennebec—Messrs. Bowles, Brown, Cony, Cram, Davis, Dixon, Freeman, French, Holmes, Lane, Paine, Redington, Shaw, Shory, Smiley, Smith, Stanley, Stevens, Tuber, Vance, Webb, Wells, Woodman.

Oxford—Messrs. Booker, Knight, Parris.

Somerset—Messrs. Conner, Davis, Fmson, Getchell. Greenleaf, Hayden, Hopkins, J. Pratt, T. Pratt, Prescott, Richardson, Russell, Soule, Sylvester, Thompson, Wellcome.

Penobscot—Messrs. Bradford, Morrill, Oaks, Smart, Tibbetts.

Waldo—Messrs. Ames, Bartlett, Durham, G. Knowlton, Marden, Vose.—77

NAYS. *York*—Messrs. Ayer, Barker, Brooks, Came, Carll, Clark, Cook, Deering, Emery, Gowen, Hubbard, Johnson, Meeds, Paine, Patten, Perkins. Shapleigh, Seaver, Towle, Walker, Waterhouse, Wells.

Cumberland—Messrs. Appleton, Baker, Beman, Buzzell. Codman, Cushman, Dunlap, Fox, Hunt, Humphrey, Jordan, Littlefield, Lyman, Marble, Merrill, Pierce, Pomroy, Potter, Quinby, Randall, Rideout, Sewall, Soule. Stinchfield, Turner, Woodman.

Lincoln—Messrs. Bryant. Berry, Carlisle, Cunningham, Fossett, Hubbard, Hulett, Landley, Parsons, Sewall.

Hancock—Messrs. Godfrey, Hinkley, Hooper, Pettingill, Pillsbury, Smith.

Washington—Messrs. R. Foster, Hopkins, Libby, McLellan.

Kennebec—Mr. Sheldon.

Oxford—Messrs. Barbank, Eames, Goodenow, Gross, Hamlin, Hastings, Hoit, Ingalls, Merritt, Nevers, Poor, Smith.

Somerset—Mr. Chase.

Penobscot—Messrs. Allen, Beck, Eddy, Ellis, Hamlin, Millikin, Shaw, Small.

Waldo—Messrs. Chase, Hatch, Ide, Johnson, E. Knowlton, Noyes.—96.

So the amendment to the amendment was refused by the House.

The original amendment was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Parris of Buckfield moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and on that motion the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—Yeas, 79—Nays, 95.

So the House refused to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The question then returned upon passing the bill to be engrossed, and upon that question the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—Yeas, 94—Nays, 78.

So the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

In the course of the debate Mr. Shaw, of Orono said he had received a letter signed by many of his constituents, requesting him to vote against the Bill. Under these circumstances he felt himself obliged (he said) to change his vote.

Precious Keepsake. Miss Kelly in her "Dramatic Recollections," which she has recently got up in Liverpool and Manchester, makes her servant Sally—who "kept company with Jones"—say, "He sent me a lock of his hair; and he knew I liked black hair best, so he cut off the lock fom the boatswain's head,—'cause his'n was light hair. I keeps it in my nutmeg grater!"

Twenty-Fourth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1837.—In the Senate.—A message was received from the President of the United States in regard to a communication by canal or rail-road between the Atlantic and Pacific, intimating the inexpediency of any action at present by the United States.

The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the joint resolution to rescind the Treasury order of July, 183[illegible], &c. together with the substitute therefor by Mr. Rives.

Mr. Rives spoke at large on the subject of the resolution and the amendment. After whom,

Mr. Clay said that he desired to submit to the Senate a few considerations on the subject under debate; but as the hour was somewhat late, the Senate preferred that he might defer what he had to say till to-morrow, and proceeded for the remainder of the day to some other business; whereupon the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Adams, several amendments were made to the journal of yesterday, the purport of which was to give a more definite description of the sundry petitions presented by him in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the Rule, to enable him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent, whatever, to the subject of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.—Yeas 102, nays 78; (not two thirds.)

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the acts regulating the Mint was then read and concurred in, *nem con.* [This bill having now passed both Houses, requires only the signature of the President to become a law.]

After various other unimportant business, the House proceeded to the consideration of Wise's Resolution.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—In Senate, Mr. Davis offered the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision for the nautical education of American seamen.

Mr. Walker offered a Resolution that inasmuch as the State of Texas had established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties appertaining thereto, "that the independent political existence of said State, shall be acknowledged by the government of the U. S."

After the despatch of some business of local importance the Senate proceeded to consider the Treasury Order, and remarks were offered by Messrs. Clay, Ruggles and Niles.

After a few words from Mr. Tipton, and Mr. Black, (who called for the yeas and nays,) the question was taken on referring the subject to the Committee on Public Lands, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, (Ill.) Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, (Ala.) King, (Geo.) Lane, Niles, Paige, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Talmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—22.

Noes—Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay Crittenden, Davis, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore Nichols, Prentiss. Preston, Rollins, Sevier, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster—19.

In the House.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, accompanied by,

"A Bill to reduce the Revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted that, from and after the 30th day of September next, and all cases where duties imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value thereof, one third part of such excess shall be deducted;—From and after the 31st of March, 1838, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted,—anything in the act of March, 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that, from and after the 30th of Sept. next, the duties on salt and coal shall be and the same thereby are repealed."

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the bill and report be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and be printed. The entire day was occupied on the Bill without any definite action.

The South Sea Expedition.—The exploring fleet will consist of the Frigate Macedonian, 36 guns—two barques, Pioneer and Consort, of 230 tons each, the schr. Pilot, and the Store ship Relief. The force required to man the squadron, including the scientific corps, will be about 600. There is no longer any doubt that the expedition will be prosecuted, notwithstanding the quarrels of officers, and the disagreement of the Secretary of the Navy, with the views of the President. The old man has put his foot down, and that is enough.

From Florida.—By an arrival at Charleston, from St. Augustine, papers have been received to the 29th of December from that place. The return of Gen. Jessup to Tampa Bay, is confirmed. He had reached the Wahoo Swamp—and found the Indians had gone. It is supposed they have retreated to the Everglades, a large tract of country described to be inundated and interspersed with knolls or Islands, the intervals being filled with long grass.

Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13, 1837.

We have beautiful weather here to-day—but what is of prior importance to newspaper publishers, no news of any interest. The bill for changing the seat of Government to Portland, introduced yesterday, has created considerable excitement. The joint committee to whom it was referred, held a session in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon—and between five and six o'clock adjourned, (after appointing a subcommittee of three to make certain inquiries, &c.) to meet on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock The general feeling here seems to be in favor of a removal, on the ground that the interests of the State would be promoted thereby. However the citizens of Portland, it is due to them to say that they have had no hand in producing the present state of feeling which rests upon this question. This feeling reached here from almost every section of the State, and members have come together, instructed by the general wishes of their constituents, to go for the measure proposed. There are few, or none, of those who are opposed to moving, who undertake to maintain that Augusta is the more suitable place for the seat of Government—and there can be no question that, with their present experience, a very large majority of the people would prefer Portland to any other place. The State House here, is a constant bill of expense; and cannot, with all the repairs and improvements constantly in progress, be made comfortable for a winter session. The business of the Government, without doubt, can be transacted at Portland, with greater facility and at a less expense—and if the citizens of that place will, (as I understand they will propose to do,) furnish a suitable State House free of expense to the State, there can be no inducement for the Government to remain here, on account of the large amount of money invested in Public Buildings—which may be shut up and the annual appropriations for repairs saved, or the buildings devoted to some useful purpose.

In the Senate, this morning, the unfinished business of the last session was taken up, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

In the House, Mr. Goodenow, of Paris, introduced a bill providing for the reception of the surplus revenue. The bill had two readings, and on motion of Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, presented certain documents relating to the North Eastern Boundary, which was referred to the select joint Committee on that subject.

Some petitions were presented.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 14, 1837.

I perceive by the Portland Gazette, which reached this place last evening, that the old Washington correspondent of that paper, *Sam Hyde*, has recommenced his labors by a characteristic attack upon the Hon. JUDAH DANA, Senator in Congress from this State; in the course of which he sneers at the Senator's "*venerable black coat*," but is liberal enough to admit that he is a "*very respectable man*," and a "*valuable citizen*." Where both parties are known, an attack by *James F. Otis*, (the gentleman himself calls names,) upon the Hon. Judah Dana, will excite no other feeling save contempt for the assailant, who, in all qualites which go to mark up an honorable man, is too inferior to the assailed to be within the reach of comparison. Perhaps it would have been well for this critic upon dress to have turned his eyes within, and to have called to mind the fact which no honest man will dispute, that *one who pays for his garments* has an undoubted right to wear them of such color, shape and texture, as may best comport with his taste: one who *does not pay*, and who buys with *the intention* of swindling his creditors out of the price of his clothes, can *afford* to change them often and to be always in the height of fashion. A man who leaves a State with so much caution and precipitancy, as to outgeneral the officers of the law, as well as outstrip them in his speed, ought not to be expected to cherish an affection for that State, and ought, perhaps, to be pardoned for abusing its citizens. Men of a certain character, under certain circumstances, are apt to "*see in every bush an officer*," and to fear them equally, whether they hold their commission under the *Code Lynch* or the common law. The little effect produced by the abuse of such men, is favorable to those on whom they vent their spite. Here, where Judge Dana is known it is unnecessry to say one word to defend him against the attacks of a ruffian letter-writer, who is paid for doing his dirty work in proportion to the smuttiness of its character—who will malign any man for a dollar a page—and who seems to have an instinctive dread and utter aversion of every individual having any thing to do with framing or executing laws: At Washington, Judge Dana can speak for himself, and is amply competent to his own defence against the assaults of those who have sufficient character to entitle them to his notice.

Remarkable Escape.—The Worcester Spy says: that on Monday as the freight train from Boston on the railroad, was approaching that town, it encountered, just beyond the deepcut, a man driving his horse and sleigh directly upon the tract. As it was remote from any crossing, and the engineer was not apprehensive of any impediment at that place, he did not discover them till just as a collision took place, The horse was killed and the sleigh demolished instantly, but the driver was thrown directly in the centre of the tract between the rails, so that the engine, tender, and whole train consisting of eight or ten freight cars passed over him, and he was taken up alive, and without any dangerous wound.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, dated January 3, 1837, states that the amount of money to be apportioned among the different States by the act of the last session of Congress is $37,468,856,97. The following table exhibits the share of each State in that sum—each electoral vote drawing $127,445,10.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Electoral votes,	Amount to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine	10	$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	7	1,019,560 81
New York	42	5,325,694 28
New Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,353 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,45c 02
Virginia	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509 780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,675 5g
Ohio	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	3	382,335 31
		$37,468,859 97

LIVING FOR OTHERS.

How disinterested wise and benevolent the world has grown! We all eat, drink, dress, walk and talk—live, move, and have *our* being for *others*. Instead of convenience, taste, pleasure and judgment about our own affairs, we unreservedly submit to the opinions of others.—We habitually verify the truth of the adage, that it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion. We are so much the creatures of imitation and fashion, that we voluntarily refuse to be comfortable, because others lacerate themselves with thorns and briars, and affect to enjoy happiness in torture. We have a shrinking horror at the idea of being thought singular and out of fashion. Studied eccentricities and uncomfortable oddities, are as much to be novided as all other displays of affectation and weaknesses. But because one person lives, converses, dresses, walks and conducts himself by certain rules; it is no reason why others should adopt the same rules, and imitate him in all the minutiæ of domestic life. One man may choose to shew the skill of his tailor, and the raudicraft of his hatter and shoemaker, by exhibiting himself in public resorts—or a woman may exhibit the taste and ingenuity of her milliner by going late to church, and parties and balls, or by spinning what is vulgarly called *street yarn*; but this is no reason why others should be as great simpletons.—If one family chooses to live in the kitchen and attic upon cold broth and porridge, and by such economy to find and furnish an elegant suite of rooms for the exclusive benefit of their dear friends who care not a copper for them, but who for *fashion's* sake may look in upon them, and partake of their dear bought luxuries once a year, it is no reason why others should in the same manner sacrifice their comfort and happiness. If one man thinks it a blessed thing to have corns and the pleurisy by wearing tight boots and exposing his lungs by wearing ruffles and jewelry in the winter—it is no reason why others should follow his unwise example. Or if one woman laces herself into a consumption, and invites to her home all kinds of disease by walking in the snow and rain with her *understandings* dressed in prunella, and cotton or silk, it is no reason why others should in the same manner hasten with all possible despatch to the grave. We all have pride—strange we should gratify the passion by a servile imitation of others.—We are all independent—strange that we are the servants of fashion. We all love ease and happiness—strange that we sacrifice comfort & writhe upon thorns to find the object of pursuit. We all love health and life—strange that we go to the grave to find them. We all live for ourselves—strange that we forego all the conveniences and comfort of life to conform to the customs, caprices and opinions of others.

A correspondent at Augusta writes as follows, under date of the 16th:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of removing the Seat of Government to Portland have voted, not unanimously—but magnanimously, to report in favor of removal—so we go—another week will show things settled, for weal or for wo.

There is one thing about the present State House, or rather in its management, which plays the deuce with the lower members of members of the House. The large room—open area below—on the ground tier, is cold as a country orchard. It is constantly open and takes in all the stirring air The floor of the Representative Hall is in consequence cold.—Pedal extremities suffer much—while the Hall fires keep the upper man—all above the seats, in actual perspiration. Thus the rule—'keep the feet warm and the head cool' is here reversed, much to the advantage of previling influenza, and easily excited rheumatic affections. The Frigid and Torrid temperature—or rather intemperature, is shown in the same person—every body corporate exhibits the two extremes of heat and cold. The circulation in the nether extremities is cold as that which flows through the veins of the bog Turtle—while that which determines to the brain shows excess of fever something like that of the nullification fanatic.—Saco Democrat.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It will be seen by our list of proceedings and the favors of our Augusta Correspondents, that an effort is making to have the seat of Government removed from Augusta to Portland. It is understood that the City authorities of Portland will furnish suitable accommodations for the Legislature free of expense to the State. That the members can be much better accommodated in most respects at Portland than in Augusta, is hardly to be doubted—and if the members consult their own comfort and convenience, especially as they can do so without subjecting the State to any additional expense, we shall daily expect to hear their making tracks for Portland.

A friend from Augusta, writes as follows under date of Monday last:— [Ib.]

The report of the Committee on the question of removal has been submitted this morning in the House, of which Mr Parris was Chairman. Vance of Readfield was in favor of postponing until the 3d Monday of September next, but after some skirmishing between Vance, Emery of Saco, Woodman of Wilton and Parris, the bill passed to a second reading and tomorrow (Tuesday) was assigned for a third reading. The motion on passing it to a third reading was 95 to 30. I feel very confident that the report will be accepted and that they will remove this winter.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on Saturday last, after a Session of fifty three days. An act was passed for the suppression of bank notes of a less denomination than $3.—The Gazette says,—this will be an effectual step towards the introduction of a specie currency and will stop the flow of specie to other States which have already passed similar laws. The people will soon see the good effects of this act, although they may at first experience some little temporary inconvenience.

The number of Acts passed at this session is one hundred and twelve.—East. Argus.

Every animal has his enemies. The land tortoise has two enemies—man, and the boa constrictor The natural defence of the tortoise is to draw himself up in his shell, and remain quiet. In this stage, the tiger, however famished, can do nothing with him, for the shell is too strong for the stroke of his paw. Man, however, takes him home and roasts him; and the boa constrictor swallows him whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the interior, as the Court of Chancery does a great estate.—*Edinburgh Review. Waterton's Travels.*

Curious discovery at Pompeii. A letter from Naples of the 23d of Oct, published in the Paris National, says—

"Professor Zahn has this moment returned to town with the intelligence of a most curious discovery that has just been made at Pompeii. A complete table service in silver has been found. It consiss of forty-four plates, a large dish, three small vessels, two spoons and four forks. The workmanship is admirable, and the articles are all in the highest state of preservation."

Rumor of Extensive Forgeries.—A gentleman who arrived here on Monday evening from Buffalo, informs that about forty men had been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in a most extensive forgery of bank notes and half dollars. Our informant stated that among the persons arrested, some were hitherto of the most respectable standing in the place, such as steamboat captains, hotel keepers, land speculators, &c. This event has caused a greater excitement at Buffalo than the failure and forgeries of Rathburn.—N. Y. Mercantile.

☞In consequence of the movement which has been made in the Legislature in reference to the removal of the seat of Government to Portland, our city government held a session this afternoon, and promptly voted an appropriation of a sufficient sum to provide ample accommodations for the Legislature, provided they come this season, and a committee was chosen to make the arrangement forthwith.—The committee consists of Levi Cutter, Mark Harris, of the Board of Aldermen, and Wm. Boyd, Freeman Bradford, O. B. Dorance, N. Hamlin and Stephen Frothingham, of the Common Council.—P. Adv. Jan. 14.

MARRIED.

In Augusta, Capt. Dickerson Lewis to Miss Julia Ann Cole, both of Hallowell.

In Wilton, Mr. Thomas Cook, to Mrs. Abigail Butterfield.

DIED.

In Gardiner, Mr. George Lincoln aged 26.

In Baltimore, Rev. Oliver Beale of Augusta.

In Augusta, on Thursday last, Mrs. Martha, widow of the late Capt. William Robinson.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the Eighteenth day of February next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said County of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three, Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Shff.

Dec. 27, 1836 3 2‡

JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore,—The PORTLAND SKETCH BOOK, a New Year's Gift.

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and with you, Sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now Sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said county, will be sold at the dwelling house of the widow Ann J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator.

Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. 3 4

Blank Notes,

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

W. E. GOODENOW

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837. 21

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Dec. 31, 1836.

Samuel Bird, Gideon Bolster, Luther Brett, John Caldwell, John Chase, Thomas Crocker 2. Isaac Cummings 2. Simeon Cummings, John R Daniels, Democrat, Hiram W. Deering, Amos W. Dow, Ebenezer Drake, Barnebe Faunce, Nathaniel Fuller, R. K. Goodenow, Samuel Houghton, David Jordan, Jairus S Keith, Alonzo King, Isaac F Knight, James Longley, Stephen M. Mariner, H. R. Parsons, —— Pearson, James Perry, Thomas S Phelps, Mary O. Robinson, Mary S. Robinson, Uriah Ripley, John Ryerson, Caroline A. Shackley, Moses Swan, Elijah Swan, Jr. John Swift, Nzaula Town, L. & I. C. Washburn, Sophia Whittemore.

JOSEPH G COLE, P. M.

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to Licence from the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late RUSSELL HUBBARD, so much of the Real Estate as will produce the sum of eight hundred and eight dollars, to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease Said estate consists of one undivided half of the House, Barn, and out buildings which he occupied at the time of his decease. Also, a lot of land containing ten acres with a one story house thereon, situated one mile from the Court House, known by the name of the Smith farm. Also, a lot of land containing Eighty-two acres, situated one mile south of the Court House, known by the name of the Hubbard Lot.

A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and place of sale.

HIRAM HUBBARD, Executor.

Paris, Jan. 5th, 1837. 3w22

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply.—Good recommendations will be required JACOB JACKSON.

Paris-Hill, Dec. 30, 1836. 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *21

R. R. Robinson,

DEALER IN

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 17, 1836. 3mis9

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Fairmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. ep1y23

In a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Elisha Kyes, Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay, in said county Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABRAHAM DEAN,

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABRAHAM DEAN.

Oxford, Nov. 22, 1836. *3w21

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, MARY ANN STEARNS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fanatical delusions of mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, character, person nor property safe,—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her immediate return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.

Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836. 3 20

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor. T C

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Buckfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lands in the town of Buckfield, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1835, for State, county, and town-taxes, in bills committed to me to collect and remain unpaid, as follows, viz:—

Owner's Name,	No. of Lot.	Division	Acres	Value	Tax.
Appa Merrel,	No. 4	West about 40			
do		Eight acres of woodland in south east corner of the town,		$200	$1,50

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges, are paid to me, on or before the 6th day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall then sell at Public Auction, at my dwelling house in said Buckfield, so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes & charges.

SYDENHAM BRIDGHAM, Collector of Taxes

Buckfield, Dec. 21, 1836]20 for said town for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Sumner Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN.
JOSIAH ATHERTON.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836 3 19

NOTICE.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber about the last of September, two Colts, one three years old the other two; the three years old was of a light red colour, light mane and tail and some white in the face—small size; the other a red-gray—large size. Any person who will give information or return said Colts to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded. JOHN HOWE, Jr.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1836. 16*

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2¼ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

WHEREAS my son, Frederick P. Harris, has left my house, by absconding without my knowledge or consent, all persons are hereby cautioned against trusting said Frederick on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting after this date, until he shall return to his father and duty.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 1836. 3 19

...ty of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.
for services as County Commissioner.

...th.	To ½ day making reports,	1 50
	To travel from Turner to Chesterville and home on Pet. of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners,—60 miles,	6 00
"	To 1 day viewing on said petition,	3 00
"	To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Jonas Davis & others,	6 00
"	To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others,	6 00
Dec. 8th.	To travel from Turner to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner and home on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson Jun. and others, 32 miles,	3 20
	To ½ day on said Pet.—ajourned,	1 50
	To 2 days making Reports,	6 00
1836, April 26.	To ½ day on Pet. of Philo Clark, and others,—adjourned,	1 50
May,	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on Pet. of Philo Clark and others,	12 00
"	16th. To travel from Turner to Canton on Pet. of Reuben Wright & others 18 ms.	1 80
	To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and making report,	9 00
"	19th. To travel from Canton to Jay on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, 4 miles and home, 20 miles,	2 40
"	To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition,	18 00
"	21st. To travel from Turner to Chesterville on joint view, on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others,—30 miles,	3 00
	To 1 day locating on said Pet.	3 00
June 1.	To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others,	3 00
June 3d.	To travel from Chesterville to Cyrus Fletcher' in Sumner, 28 miles, on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others,	2 80
	To 5 days viewing and locating on said Petition,	15 00
"	9th. To travel from Sumner to Jay, on pet. of John Richardson & others, 16 miles,	1 60
	To 1 day viewing and locating on said Petition.	3 00
	To travel home, 20 miles,	2 00
"	13th. To travel from Turner to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others,—20 miles,	3 00
	To 1½ day viewing & hearing the parties,	4 50
	To 3 days making Reports,	9 00
		$126,20

I certify, that the within account is true as to time, charges, and as to distance—according to my best knowledge and belief. JOB PRINCE.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr,
For my services as County Commissioner.

1835.	To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, and home on Pet of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 152 miles,	15 20
Nov. 10.	To 1 days attendance on said Pet.	3 00
"	11th. To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others—and adjourned,	6 00
"	13 To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Jonas Davis & als—and adjourned,	6 00
May 4, 1836.	To travel from Brownfield to Ebenr. Humphrey's in Jay, on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, and home 132 miles, and adjourned,	13 20
	To travel from Brownfield to Gross' tavern in Turner, on Pet, of Philo Clark and others—50 miles,	5 00
"	11th. To 5 days attendance on said Pet.	15 00
	To travel from Turner to Canton point on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others, 18 miles,	1 80
"	16th. To 2½ days attendance on said Pet.	7 50
"	18th. To ½ day making reports,	1 50
	To travel from Canton point to Ebenr. Humphrey's in said Canton, on Pet of Cornelius Holland & others by adjournment, and home 60 miles,	6 00
"	19th. To 6 days attendance on said Pet.	18 00
	To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, on Pet. of Ebenr. C Chase and others by adjournment,—76 miles,	7 60
"	31, To 1 day locating on said Pet.	3 00
	To travel from Keith's tavern in Chesterville, to Maj. Stone's in Jay, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 10 miles,	1 00
June 1st.	To 1 day locating on said Petition,	3 00
	To travel from Maj. Stone's in Jay, to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, 19 miles, on Pet, of Cyrus Thompson & others,	1 90
"	8th. To 6 days attendance on said Petition,	18 00
	To ½ day making reports, &c.	1 50
	To travel from Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, to Stilman Noyes' in Jay, 16 miles, on Pet. of John Richardson & others,	1 60
"	10th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet.	3 00
	To travel from Jay to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet, of Robert Barrows and others, and home 64 miles,	6 40
"	15th. To 1½ days attendance on said Pet.	4 50
		$150,60

I certify that the within acc is true as to time charged, and as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief. ABEL GIBSON,
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T J CARTER, Co. Att'y.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey. Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.

1835, Nov 10th.	To joint view on Pet. of John Bean and others, 1 day & travel to Keith's Mills and home, 36 miles,	6 60
	To joint view, on Pet. of Ebenr. C. Chase and others, 2 days,	6 00
	To joint view, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 2 days,	6 60
Dec. 8th.	To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's & home on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, 20 miles, ½ day for adjournment,	3 50
" "	To ½ day examining and completing reports,	1 50
1836, April 26th.	To ½ day on Pet. of Philo Clark and others,	1 50
	To travel to Turner Village and home on same, 32 miles,	3 20
"	29th. To ½ day on Pet of Reuben Wright and others,	1 50
May 4th.	To ½ day on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others,	1 50
" "	To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home, ⅝ miles,	80
"	11, 12, 13, & 14. To 4 days viewing and locating on Pet. of Philo Clark & others, and travel to Turner Village and home, 32 miles,	15 20
"	16, 17, & 18th. To 2½ days on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others,	7 50
"	18th. To ½ day making Reports,	1 50
"	19, 20, & 21. To 3 days viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of C. Holland & others, To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home 8 miles,	9 00
"	30th. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others, in Canton,	88
"	31st. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others,	1 50
	To travel on Pet. of Chase & others, 18 ms.	3 00
June 1st.	To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others,	1 80
" "	To travel on Pet. of Davis & others, 18 ms.	3 00
"	2d. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others in Canton	1 80
" "	To ½ day making Reports,	1 50
"	3, & 4th. To 2 days viewing on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's and home on Pet of Cyrus Thompson, Jun and others—80 miles,	9 00
"	6, 7, & 8. To 2½ days hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson Jun and others,	7 50
	To travel to C. Fletcher's & home, 20 ms	2 00
"	9, & 11. To 2 days further view and locating on Pet. of Cornelius Holland & others, To travel to Jay Meeting House and home 12 miles,	6 00 1 20
"	10th. To 1 day viewing and locating on Pet. of John Richardson and others.	3 00
"	14, & 15th. To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others and travel to South Paris and home—40 miles.	9 10
		$117 00

I certify that this acc is true as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged. JOHN HEARSEY.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

1836, June 27th.	To travel from Turner to Bethel and home on Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 80 miles	8 00
	To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	15 00
September 14.	To travel from Turner to John Rolf's in Rumford, on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 40 miles,	4 00
	To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet.	3 00
"	15th. To travel from said Rolf's to Jona. Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles,	1 10
	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet.—adjourned.	12 00
"	18. To travel from Woodstock to Paris and back on Pet. of John Butterfield and others 20 miles,	2 00
	To 1 day locating on said Pet.	3 00
	To 4 ½ days locating on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others,	13 50
	To travel from Lazarus Hathaway's home, 20 miles,	2 00
"	20. To travel from Turner to Wm. Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. Ebenezer Washburn, Jun. and others, 17 miles,	1 70
	To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet.	3 00
Oct. 1st.	To travel from Hartford to Jay on Pet. of Nathan Crafts and others, 11 miles,	1 10
	To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Crafts Pet.	9 00
"	4. To travel from Jay to Weld on Pet. of Daniel Houghton and others 16 miles,	1 60
	To travel from Weld to Paris to complete the location on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster & others,	4 00
	To 2 days completing said location	6 00
	To travel home, 20 miles,	2 00
	To 3 days making reports and plans,	090
		$101,10

The foregoing account is true, as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

1836.	To travel from Brownfield to Bethel Hill on Pet of Robert A. Chapman & others 26 miles,	3 00
July 23.	To 5 days attendance on said petition,	15 00
	To travel from Walker's Mills in Greenwood home on said Pet, 41 miles,	4 10
	To travel from Brownfield to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 52 miles,	5 20
Sept. 14.	To 1 days attendance on said Pet.	3 00
	To travel from John Rolf's in Rumford to Capt Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles,	1 10
"	25th. To 10 ¼ days attendance on said Pet.	31 50
	To travel from Paris to Brownfield twice 72 ms.	7 20
	To travel from Jos. Whitman's in Woodstock to John Butterfield's in Paris, on Pet. of John Butterfield and others and back to Capt. Cole's in Woodstock, 20 miles,	2 00
	19th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet.	3 00
	To travel from Brownfield to Wm. Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, and others, 31 miles,	5 10
	20th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet.	3 00
	To travel from Wm. Sparrows in Hartford to Thomas Winslow's in Jay, on Pet. of Nathan Crafts and others 11 miles,	1 10
Oct. 3d.	To 3 days attendance on said Pet.	9 00
"	6th. To travel from Jay Hill to James Browns in Weld and back to Paris on Pet. of Daniel Houghton and others, 40 miles,	6 00
		$86,90

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged—according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford, ss:—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.

1835, June 26th.	To travel to Bethel Hill and home on the Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 76 miles,	7 60
	To 5 days viewing & locating road on the same	15 00
Sep. 14th.	To travel to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet of Thomas Bragg and others, 28 miles.	2 80
	To 1 day viewing and locating road on the same	3 00
"	15th. To travel from John Rolf's to Jona. Cole's in Woodstock, 11 miles, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others,	1 10
	To viewing and locating a part of the way on the same, and further hearing on Pet. of R. A. Chapman and others, 8½ days,	25 50
"	19th. To travel on Petition of John Butterfield & others from Woodstock to Paris and back 20 miles,	2 00
	To 1 day locating on the same,	3 00
"	24th. To travel from Penley's in Paris home, 22 miles,	2 20
"	25th. To travel to Wm Sparrow's in Hartford and home on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, Jun and others, 10 miles,	1 00
	To 1 day viewing & locating on the same,	3 00
Oct. 1st.	To travel to Jay M. H. twice and home once on Pet of Nathan Crafts & others 18 ms.	1 80
	To 2 days viewing and locating on the same,	6 00
"	4th To travel from Jay to Weld on Pet of Houghton and others and back to South Paris, 60 ms.	6 00
"	8th. To finishing the location on pet. of Bolster & others 2 1-2 days,	7 00
	To travel from South Paris home 22 miles,	2 20
		$89,70

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged—according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY.
Oxford, ss:—Oct. 28, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.
June Term, A. D. 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles, $4, attendance 3 days, $9,						13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90	"	$9,	"	3 "	$9 18,00
John Hearsey,	" 40	"	$4,	"	3 "	$9, 13,00

October Term, A. D 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles, $4, attendance 4 days,						$12, 8,16,
Abel Gibson,	" 90	"	9,	"	4 "	12, 21.
John Hearsey,	" 40	"	4,	"	4 "	12, 16.

The foregoing accounts were severally examined, adjusted and amount certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Co of Oxford, Dec. 15, 1836. }

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Dennis Hayes, at Crane's Mills in Oxford, in the county of Oxford, on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one of the clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which Joseph D Brown had on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1835, or since to all real Estate situated in the town of Oxford, viz:—The lands purchased of the heirs of the late Andrew Craigie. Said premises are particularly described in two Deeds from Jacob D Brown to Wm B Abbot, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 46, Pages 326—327—328—329, and 330, to which records ref erence is had for a more particular description. The same then being under Mortgage to John Foster & als—The said right, title, and interest having been attached on the fourteenth day of December last.
JOHN J. PERRY, Dept Sh'ff.
Nov. 25th, 1836. 31 9

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK
AND
Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gasch, Miss L. H. Meadim, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dunay, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most unremitting purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY,
100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $50 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus
Novel and Important Literary Enterprise ! !

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' "to make good reading cheaper; and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two fold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great goal; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two subscribers, five dollars; single mail subscription, three Dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the subscriber; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no consideration will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are now in full tone, and the proprietor has resolved all the profits to a generous public for many years, no fear of the establishment of the contrast can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Waldie's Quarto Library, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

. A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage. 12

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by A Steam Voyage down the Danube; with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a lighter denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the subordinate purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will on leaving to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purposes of reprisal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their connection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expence was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, unsalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1825, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.
Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

. Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded. 13 T. F.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good cultivation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair. Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit ASAPH KITTRIDGE.
Paris, Sept 30, 1836. 3

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it.
Jan. 2, 1837.

BOOKS, STATIONERY.

THIS day added to the stock of the subscriber, the following works:—SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY, the latest and best work now in use.—Peter Parley's do.—Smith's Arithmetic—National Reader—Greenleaf's Grammar—Emerson's Key—Colburn's do.—Writing Books, a prime assortment—Religious Ceremonies of Different Nations—Foxe's Book of Martyrs—Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk—Irving's Indian Sketches—Howe's Lectures—Life of Jefferson—Albina, or the Young Mother—Naval Monument—Wonders of the Universe—Charles 12th—Memoir of Harrison—Youth's Book of the Seasons—Depping's Evening Entertainments—Practical Tourist—Scripture Natural History—Family Religion—Combe on digestion—do. on the Constitution of Man—Missionary Voyages—Wreath—Domestic Happiness—Last Days of Pompeii—Evening Museum—Thompson's Seasons—Christian Guide—Campaign's of Napoleon—Paradise Lost—Paradise Regained—Gift, a Book for all Seasons—Ipromisi Spasi—Family Prayers & Hymns—Wardlow on Prayer—Letter Writer—The Mother's Book—Fanning's Voyages—Cabinet of Curiosities—History of Pirates—Remarkable Shipwrecks—Riley's Narrative—Tales for the Parlor—Million of Facts—Scenes in Paris—Dialogue of Devils—Barre's Family Prayers Montague, or is this Religion—Progressive Education—Criminal Callender—Jesuit Jugling—Daily Walk—Toy Bibles—Mason & China—Modern Universalism—Nonpareil Song Book—Parlor Songster—Southern and Western Songster—History Western States—Biography of the Savior and Apostles—The Reformer—Jewish Customs—Ladies Medical Guide—Highwaymen—Miss Breecher's Letters—Three Errors of Women—Children's Library—Church Member's Guide—Juvenile Keepsake—Moore's Melodies—Mountain Mourner—History England—Miller's Letters—Jones' Chemistry—Lives and Exploits of Robbers—Hogg's Tales—Iliad—Baxter's Call—Whig & Tory—Facts not Fables—Methodist Hymns—Life of Gen. Putnam—Book of the Nursery—Mother's Manual—History of Boston—Irving's Columbus—Jay's Prayers—Parlor Letter Writer—Alphabets in Boxes—Falconer's Shipwrecks—Midshipman Easy—American Missionaries—Gould's Penmanship, and various other works.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec 8, 1836. 3w19

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache
SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that trouble some disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Joints, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and fluid complexion.—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

WILSON'S IMPROVED WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the Saco river in this town, which has had three wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best pitch of water, that said mill has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, by introducing the above named wheel for sawing, running back the carriage, and hilling in logs, that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that, four feet and a half head and fall, would increase the speed to from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, the other two wheels (for moving the carriage and hilling logs) operate with astonishing power and speed, in short we cheerfully say that this mill as improved by Mr Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, or any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public

Amos Poor,	James Osgood.
James Walker.	John W. Dana.
Reuel Barrows.	Luther F. Pingree,
B H. Gilbreth.	Samuel Osgood.
John Hatch.	

Fryeburg Nov. 1836. 6w15.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S
Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Colic, Nausea, Nervous affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than the generality of pills frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞ None are genuine unless signed T. RIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by